

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

JONATHAN PENA CHARLES,

Petitioner

v.

WARDEN TIMOTHY BETTI,

Respondent

Civil No. 3:22-cv-1559

(Judge Mariani)

FILED
SCRANTON

OCT 26 2022

MEMORANDUM

PER

DEPUTY CLERK

I. Background

On or about October 5, 2022, Petitioner Jonathan Pena Charles ("Petitioner"), filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 challenging his continued detention by the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"). (Doc. 1). For relief, Petitioner requested immediate release from custody or a bond hearing before an Immigration Judge. (*Id.* at p. 4).

On October 12, 2022, Respondent filed a suggestion of mootness stating that Petitioner is no longer in ICE custody; rather, he is currently detained under an order of detention pending trial in his criminal matter. (Doc. 6). Respondent argues that the habeas petition is therefore moot. (*Id.*). In an effort to ascertain the custodial status of Petitioner, the Court accessed the ICE Online Detainee Locator System, which revealed no matches

for detainee Jonathan Pena Charles.¹ For the reasons set forth below, the Court will dismiss the habeas petition as moot.

II. Discussion

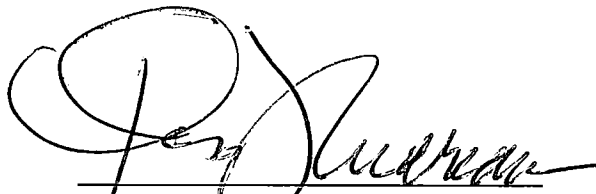
Article III of the Constitution dictates that a federal court may adjudicate “only actual, ongoing cases or controversies.” *Lewis v. Continental Bank Corp.*, 494 U.S. 472, 477 (1990); *Burkey v. Marberry*, 556 F.3d 142, 147 (3d Cir. 2009). “[A] petition for habeas corpus relief generally becomes moot when a prisoner is released from custody before the court has addressed the merits of the petition.” *Diaz-Cabrera v. Sabol*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 124195, *3 (M.D. Pa. 2011) (quoting *Lane v. Williams*, 455 U.S. 624, 631 (1982)). Thus, when a petitioner, who challenges only his ICE detention pending removal and not the validity of the removal order itself, is released from ICE custody, the petition becomes moot because the petitioner has achieved the relief sought. See *DeFoy v. McCullough*, 393 F.3d 439, 441 (3d Cir. 2005) (“[A] petition for habeas corpus relief generally becomes moot when a prisoner is released from custody before the court has addressed the merits of the petition.”).

In the present case, the habeas petition challenges Petitioner’s continued detention pending removal. (See Doc. 1). Because Petitioner is not in ICE custody, the petition no longer presents an existing case or controversy. See *Diaz-Cabrera*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS

¹ Upon entering Petitioner’s alien registration number, A060509153, and his country of birth, Dominican Republic, into the Online Detainee Locator System, <https://locator.ice.gov/odls/homePage.do>, the results returned no matches for any such detainee.

124195 at *2-4. Consequently, the instant habeas petition will be dismissed as moot. See *Blanciak v. Allegheny Ludlum Corp.*, 77 F.3d 690, 698-99 (3d Cir. 1996) ("If developments occur during the course of adjudication that eliminate a plaintiff's personal stake in the outcome of a suit or prevent a court from being able to grant the requested relief, the case must be dismissed as moot."); see also *Sanchez v. Attorney General*, 146 F. App'x 547, 549 (3d Cir. 2005) (holding that the habeas petition challenging the petitioner's continued detention by ICE was rendered moot once the petitioner was released).

A separate Order shall issue.



Robert D. Mariani
United States District Judge

Dated: October 26, 2022